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<http://effectiveMPA.noaa.gov>

Este sitio de Internet ofrece información respecto de la Iniciativa Efectividad de la Gestión de AMP de CMAP – Marinas / WWF (IEG AMP). Está dirigido a administradores de AMPs, a la comunidad internacional de AMP y al público general interesado en las herramientas de medición de la efectividad de la gestión de AMP.

La página está dividida en las siguientes secciones principales:

- Información general sobre la IEG AMP
- Una versión PDF de este manual.
- Informes de casos demostrativos de cuatro AMPs que probaron en el terreno una versión en borrador del manual.
- Documentos claves sobre AMPs y efectividad de la gestión (enlaces y descargas).

- Perfiles de las AMPs piloto que participaron en la prueba de campo del borrador del manual.

- Enlaces a información relevante, tanto nacionales como internacionales, sobre la efectividad de la gestión de AMP

- Noticias e información actualizada sobre iniciativas y proyectos relacionados con la efectividad de la gestión, con una sección donde los usuarios pueden colocar sus noticias y comentarios.

La página es administrada por los Programas Internacionales de NOAA/NOS. Se actualizará periódicamente con noticias, anuncios de eventos e información enviada por asociados y el público. Invitamos a todos los interesados en formar parte de esta iniciativa, así como a los administradores de AMPs interesados en aplicar el manual y su experiencia en sus respectivos sitios a remitir información o comentarios a mej_contact@noaa.gov



WCPA-Marine/WWF MPA Management Effectiveness Initiative

Pilot site profiles

The Working Draft Guidebook, on evaluating effectiveness in MPAs, produced by the WCPA-Marine/WWF MPA Management Effectiveness Initiative, provides MPA managers and practitioners with tools to develop assessments and measure indicators that are most relevant to their site. In order to ensure that the tool is feasible, accurate, and easy to use it is important to field test the guidebook and indicators. There are 21 pilot project sites, and having a range of pilot projects with varying situations and challenges will provide critical results for revising and improving the guidebook; and ensuring that it is applicable to a wide range of conditions. The pilot projects will also validate the indicators in a variety of MPAs. The results of the pilot projects will determine the flexibility and adaptation of indicators to different cases. [View summary of pilot project information](#) (pdf, 1 page, 68K).

World map of pilot project sites in alphabetical order. Click on the left menu to view a profile of each site.
(Note: there are two sites of numbers 1, 4, 9 and 14).

1. Achang Reef Flat Preserve & Pit Bomb Holes Preserve (Guam);
2. Banc D'Arguin National Park (Mauritania);
3. Banco Chichón Biosphere Reserve (Mexico);
4. Bird Island Marine Sanctuary & Sauritaya Pili Preserve (CMB);
5. Bunaken National Park & Sulawesi Island Marine Sanctuary (Indonesia);
6. Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (U.S.A.);
7. Far Eastern Federal Marine Reserve (Russia);
8. Galapagos Islands Marine Reserve, Ecuador;
9. Hol Chan Marine Reserve, Belize;
10. Looe Bay National Park, Mexico;
11. Mafia Island Marine Park, Tanzania;
12. Miramare Marine Protected Area, Italy;
13. Ngerumekool (Ehli), Palau;
14. Pit Bomb Holes Preserve, Guam;
15. Saguonay St. Lawrence Marine Park, Canada;
16. Sasanayo Fish Reserve, CNMI;
17. Sebou Marine Reserve, Indonesia;
18. Siak Ka'an Biosphere Reserve, Mexico;
19. Tubatataha Reef National Marine Park, Philippines;
20. Upper Gulf of California and Colorado River Delta Biosphere Reserve, Mexico;
21. Upper Gulf of California and Colorado River Delta Biosphere Reserve, Mexico.

Overview

Pilot projects are essential because they allow us to test the indicators, guidelines and resulting methodology to assure their usefulness in as broad a spectrum of circumstances as possible. The pilot projects will address diverse issues, and involve different interest and stakeholders related to the many possible MPA objectives.

Criteria for site selection

Sites were selected considering geographic and regional representation, type of marine ecosystem, type of protection system, size of the protected area, and years of management experience.

Other criteria taken into account in selecting sites are used to make the exercise more feasible and effective. Some important characteristics of the site include:

- Interest of site manager(s) to undertake management effectiveness assessment, including the adoption and monitoring of the management strategies resulting from the assessment.
- Capacity to conduct management effectiveness assessment.
- Cost of the assessment and physical accessibility are not prohibitive
- Expedite communication facilities between the site and

